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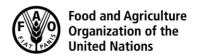
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Health Organization

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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Forty-eighth Session

FAO headquarters Rome, Italy

10–14 November 2025

FAO AND WHO CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

(Prepared by FAO and WHO)

1. Executive summary

This paper has been prepared by FAO and WHO to provide information on key areas of work to support countries to build food safety and nutrition related capacities.

FAO and WHO capacity development work supports the work of Codex by: i) working with countries to strengthen their national food control systems; ii) developing capacities and technical skills to more effectively participate in Codex work; iii) developing a range of guidance tools based on Codex, enabling countries to better understand and use Codex texts in their context; iv) facilitating policy and technical dialogue between governmental authorities and private sector (farmers and agri-business); and v) supporting data generation and information-sharing activities which facilitate a greater pool of data from an increased number of countries as a basis for decision-making.

In order to achieve sustainable results at country level and ensure that efforts lead to lasting changes, experience has shown it is important that capacity development activities are tailor-made taking into account the wider national or regional context (e.g. priorities of the relevant stakeholders, including competent authorities, the policy environment, available technical and financial resources, etc.).

The paper is primarily for information purposes; however, feedback is welcome on food safety and connected food security or nutrition issues, including Member country needs, that should be considered by FAO and WHO when planning programmes of work. Each counterpart can consider the following opportunities for collaboration, technical assistance, training, and partnerships.

- Competent authorities: Request assessments, policy and legal support, adopt good regulatory and control practices, and participate in training.
- Private Sectors: Adopt good practices, partner in training, participate in Codex.
- Academia: Engage in research, tool development, and regional networks.
- Donors and Development Partners: Fund capacity development through projects.

FAO and WHO participate in the World Trade Organization Standards and Trade Facility platform to coordinate their assistance with major donors and other agencies[1].

2. Work implemented jointly by FAO and WHO

2.1. FAO/WHO Food Control System Assessment Tool

The FAO/WHO food control system assessment tool allows Member countries to assess, in a structured and transparent way, the performance of their national food control systems (NFCS), identify priority areas for capacity development, and monitor progress over time. The tool is available online on the FAO and WHO

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[1] for more information: https://standardsfacility.org/stdf-annual-reports/

websites in five official languages[2]. Recent videos showcasing its use in Africa can be viewed on the FAO website. [3]

Upon request, FAO and WHO provide technical support to assist Member countries in utilizing the tool to assess their NFCS.

FAO provided support to the following countries which concluded their assessments in

- Malawi, Sudan and Tunisia (2019);

- Emirate of Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates, UAE) (2021);

- the Bahamas and Guyana (2022);

- Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, the Seychelles, Uganda and Zimbabwe (2023-2024), (regional project funded by the European Union). These assessments fed into the "African Union (AU) SPS for Africa" programme, also funded by the EU, in support of the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and of the AU Commission SPS policy framework. They also supported the preparation by FAO of a regional trends analysis on capacity development needs proposing specific training curricula to ensure alignment of countries food control systems to achieve the objective of the Annex 7 (SPS matters) of the AfCFTA.

- Azerbaijan, Barbados, Chile, Georgia, and the UAE in 2025;

- Step 1 of the assessment (country profile) were implemented in Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal under a project funded by the African Development Bank.

Assessments are ongoing with FAO facilitation in Belarus, Belize, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. Regular updates are also posted on https://www.fao.org/food-safety/news/en/.

WHO also supported the assessments conducted in Panama, Cabo Verde, Cameroon and Timor-Leste.

2.2. Early warning/alert, preparedness and response to food safety incidents (INFOSAN)

The Secretariat of the Joint FAO/WHO International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN) continues to strengthen the Network and build capacity for preparedness and response to food safety incidents. In 2024, the INFOSAN Secretariat was involved in 195 international food safety incidents, and in 2025 (as of reporting) has already managed 179 incidents. Throughout these events, the Secretariat maintained close engagement with national Emergency Contact Points, ensuring rapid information exchange to enable timely responses. To further enhance capacity, activities were carried out across regions, including two Regional Meetings: one for Africa (held online in 2025) and one for the Asia-Pacific Region (held in person in the Republic of Korea in 2024, co-hosted with the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Republic of Korea). Both meetings facilitated discussions on improving communication during food safety emergencies and strengthening collaboration among members.

3.   FAO-led capacity development

FAO's capacity development work focuses on strengthening food safety and control governance by supporting competent authorities in creating environments aligned with international standards and providing technical support for effective national food control systems. Examples illustrating this work, organized around FAO's Strategic Priorities for Food Safety, include:

Strategic Outcome 1: Intergovernmental and intersectoral coordination of food safety governance is reinforced at all levels

Activities related to One Health and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)[4].

Strategic Outcome 2: Sound scientific advice and evidence are provided as the foundation for food safety decision-making

A workshop on the microbiological safety and quality of water in fisheries was held in Honduras in April 2025. Hosted by SENASA Honduras and led by FAO, it brought together about 50 participants from 11 countries, including scientists, regulators, and industry representatives. The workshop shared key findings from JEMRA's Microbiological Risk Assessments 33 and 41 and provided training on the application of JEMRA's decision trees (DTs) for risk assessments in fish production and processing. Participants validated the practicality of these tools and contributed insights to support the development of Codex Guidelines for the Safe Use and

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[2] https://www.fao.org/food-safety/food-control-systems/assessment-tool/en/ and
https://www.who.int/activities/strengthening-national-food-control-systems
[3] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8up68n30zo ; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b-3f0obswg0;
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KOt9FkEhywM
[4] see section 5 on Thematic highlights

Reuse of Water in Food Processing.

A regional workshop on bivalve mollusc sanitation for Africa was held in Kenya in July 2025, including 13 countries. Organized together with the FAO Reference Centre on Bivalve Mollusc Sanitation, it focused on hazard identification, assessment of growing areas, development of sampling plans for ongoing monitoring and classification of growing areas, and management of program data. It identified areas for further development through project proposals and laid the foundation for Pan-African bivalve mollusc safety networks, supported by the FAO Reference Centre. The training was designed for senior officials from competent authorities, managing programs for domestic or international trade, overseeing food safety risk assessments, and implementing official controls in growing areas or for end-products.

Nine ASEAN Member States and two other countries received assistance, with funding from Japan, to build national capacities for risk assessment of heavy metals and pesticides, develop proposals for new Codex standards, and analyze publicly available information on contaminants in the environment (the GEMS database hosted by WHO).

Support in genomics for food safety (whole genome sequencing and metagenomics): The 2025 WGS global workshop in Rome led to the creation of the Next Generation (Sequencing) Informal Group (NGIG), a youth-driven network promoting innovation and collaboration in bioinformatics and food safety.

The Joint FAO/IAEA Centre has been helping countries strengthen their food safety laboratories by training over 400 scientists and offering hands-on learning opportunities using both online and in-person courses, as well as fellowships for practical training. The training included modern tools for analysing scientific data and ensuring quality standards in laboratories.

Strategic Outcome 3: National food control systems are further strengthened and continuously improved

In Africa, a project supporting the African Union, with EU funding (initiated in 2022), concluded with a regional analysis of the policy alignment, food control capacities and capacity development needs necessary to the fulfilment of the AfCFTA. In Burkina Faso, Niger, and Senegal, a program targeting nine food analysis laboratories, running until November 2025 and implemented with the Africa Section of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC – Sub-Saharan Africa), aims to strengthen laboratory competencies in Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) and establish a Laboratory Performance Benchmarking Program (LPBP) to harmonize analytical efficiency and support laboratories on their progress to accreditation.

In Europe, technical assistance is provided to countries like Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Albania, Kyrgyzstan, and Türkiye. This includes national food control systems assessments, legal reviews, support to develop risk-based inspections, laboratory evaluations, and SME support. Completed assessments in Azerbaijan and Georgia have led to strengthened food safety policies, including projects supporting women cheese producers in Georgia. Regional advocacy and expert exchanges are also facilitated to enhance food safety practices across the region.

In Sri Lanka, with EU funding, a food safety policy and action plan were developed, and amendments to the Food Act were proposed. Pakistan received support to develop an action plan for assessing aflatoxin levels and pesticide residues in key crops. Iran enhanced its standards in pistachio and saffron value chains based on Codex standards. Laboratories in Maldives and Iran were equipped for pesticide residue and aflatoxin testing, respectively.

Strategic Outcome 4: Public and private stakeholder collaboration is promoted to ensure food safety management and controls throughout agrifood systems

FAO has supported the implementation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) systems through training initiatives, exemplified by the recent session on Food Safety and Quality Session under the sixth edition of the advanced specialized CIHEAM course on Sustainable Development of Coastal Communities; and the Global Training on the Implementation of HACCP for fisheries and aquaculture, conducted virtually in English with over 1 400 participants attending three consecutive sessions from 21 to 23, October 2024, and in Spanish under the title Webinario sobre Análisis de Peligros y Puntos Críticos de Control – HACCP – en Pesca y Acuicultura, with over 400 participants also attending three consecutive sessions from 23 to 25 July 2025. In Vietnam, training workshops on good hygiene practices in greenhouses and on ensuring safe fit-for-purpose use of water in food production has been delivered for the working group at Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Research Institute.

4. WHO-led capacity development

WHO's activities include supporting countries' actions by programme design, policy adaptation and adaptation

and implementation support as described such as in the WHO's Global Strategy for Food Safety (2022-2030)[5] and Global Nutrition Targets[6]. The following activities are shown as examples.

4.1. Strengthening regulatory and fiscal capacities to address unhealthy diets and physical inactivity

Since 2019, WHO has been building national capacity to develop and implement regulatory and fiscal measures to promote healthy diets and physical activity under the Global RECAP Project jointly implemented by WHO, the International Development Law Organization and the International Development Research Centre, with support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the European Union.

Global RECAP has been implemented in the African and South East Asian regions, initially in Bangladesh, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania and expanding in 2024 to Ghana, Indonesia, Mauritius, Nepal and Thailand. The program primarily focusses on 5 policy domains: fiscal policies to promote healthy diets, including taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB tax); restrictions on marketing of unhealthy foods; strengthening nutrition labelling including alignment with relevant Codex standards and guidelines and implementing front-of-pack labelling (FOPL); product reformulation; and promotion of physical activity.

WHO leads capacity building under the program and in each country has undertaken an assessment of relevant policy and regulatory frameworks and delivered capacity-building training to a network of key stakeholders across government, civil society and academia. Multi-country capacity building workshops were held in each region in 2024 with delegations from each participating country. National capacity building workshops (both comprehensive and policy-specific) have been delivered in all initial and most new RECAP countries. WHO has also developed new technical products and delivered substantial technical support to assist policy progress, contributing to policy reforms, development of nutrient profile models, legislative reviews, technical working groups for policy processes and drafting of new and amended regulations, standards and legislation.

All RECAP countries have made progress toward regulatory or fiscal reforms and support will continue under the program to all participating countries, currently until December 2026.

4.2. Regulatory capacity building work for eliminating industrially produced trans-fatty acids and reducing sodium intake

WHO has been undertaking a series of capacity-building workshops to strengthen countries' regulatory capacity for implementing and enforcing policy measures related to *trans*-fat elimination and sodium reduction. These included capacity-building workshops held in South Africa in December 2023 for countries in the African region and in Barbados in March 2024 for countries in the Caribbean, and in Indonesia for national capacity-building on regulatory action in November 2024. Technical support is provided to Nigeria and Viet Nam to set up national sodium targets for packaged foods.

Assessing and monitoring TFA content in the food supply is one of the key action areas for countries to eliminate TFA and has been identified as a challenge in several countries working towards TFA elimination. WHO has been providing technical advice to support countries' efforts in strengthening their laboratory capacity. WHO organized laboratory capacity-building workshops in China in October 2023 and, in collaboration with RSTL, in Nigeria in November 2024. A series of virtual workshop was held in September 2024 in the Americas region.

4.3. WHO Foodborne Disease Burden Estimates 2025 edition

Between late-2024 and mid-2025, WHO led a series of key initiatives to advance global efforts in estimating the burden of foodborne diseases. During CAC47[7], WHO hosted a side event titled *"Foodborne Disease Data for Action: National Engagement to Finalize the Next WHO Burden Estimates"*. The event emphasized the importance of Member State involvement in shaping the upcoming estimates and outlined the methodological framework.

From June to July 2025, WHO conducted a formal country consultation, sharing confidential draft national estimates on incidence, mortality, and DALYs across 42 food hazards. Member States were invited to provide feedback and contribute additional data to refine the results. Final estimates are expected towards the end 2025.

To support this process, WHO organized two webinars: *"Source Attribution Method in the Foodborne Diseases*

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[5] https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240057685
[6] https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA78/A78_R24-en.pdf
[7] https://www.who.int/news/item/07-02-2025-codex-alimentarius-commission-spotlight-on-side-events-at-the-forty-seventh-session-in-geneva

Estimates" in November 2024[8], and *"From Data to Impact – Four Imperatives for Turning Information into Action"*, co-hosted with FAO on World Food Safety Day of 2025[9]. These events highlighted the value of data-driven approaches and the need for sustainable frameworks to quantify national burdens.

5. Thematic Highlights: Work on One Health and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

FAO: During 2025, FAO's Food Safety Unit worked on two large projects funded by the Republic of Korea related improving the microbiological safety of food in low- and middle-income countries:

- The "One Health for Food Safety (1H4FS)" is in its third year and promotes on health involvement in building countries' (Lao PDR, Mongolia, Tanzania, Vietnam) capacity to systematically 1) assess, 2) manage and 3) communicate food safety risks under the risk analysis paradigm.

- The "Action to support implementation of Codex AMR Texts (ACT)" project, which started in 2021, supports activities intended to contain the spread of foodborne AMR in six countries (Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Mongolia, Nepal and Pakistan). To accomplish the goal of reducing AMR, the ACT project focuses on three major outputs: 1. raise awareness of the Codex Standards on AMR, 2. expand AMR surveillance, and 3. promote the adoption and implementation of Codex standards on foodborne AMR. The second project,

In the Near East region, using a One Health approach, a key milestone was the launch of the Regional Food Safety Research and Innovation Network (RFSRIN) in February 2025, established through South–South and triangular cooperation. The network serves as a platform for knowledge exchange and innovation across the region. In parallel, preparations were undertaken for the Hack4safeFood hackathon, an initiative designed to generate science-based solutions to food safety challenges, supported by a comprehensive regional food safety landscape report developed.

In Latin America, the Secretariat of the CCLAC and FAO continued implementing the Webinar Series initiated in 2022 on priority topics for the region. Since September 2024, the modules on Food Fraud (September) and Codex Texts on AMR (December) have been added. Module nine on Import and Export Inspection and Certification is scheduled for September 25, 2025. FAO also built capacities for AMR surveillance (data generation, collection, and analysis); in August 2025, a webinar was held with the participation of 18 countries to promote and support the region in adhering to the InFARM platform.

WHO: to support countries strengthening capacities for strengthening AMR and AMU surveillance capacities, WHO is closely collaborating with other partners such as for the work of Multipartner Trust Fund (MPTF)[10], Quadripartite Technical Group on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Integrated Surveillance (QTG-AIS)[11] and the activities related to the One Health Legislative Assessment Tool for AMR (OHLAT)[12]. Other initiatives include:

WHO Medically Important Antimicrobial List

WHO published in February 2024 the WHO Medically Important Antimicrobial List (WHO MIA)[13] to promote the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials in all sectors. New approaches and categories have been established in the revision of the Medically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine.

WHO AWaRe classification

WHO developed and published "WHO Access. Watch. Reserve. (AWaRe) antibiotic book"[14], which provides guidance on the choice of antibiotic, dose, route of administration, and duration of treatment for common infectious syndromes in alignment with the recommendations for antibiotics included in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines and the WHO AWaRe classification of antibiotics.

WHO strategic and operational priorities to address drug-resistant bacterial infections

The WHO's strategic and operational priorities (2025-2035) for addressing drug-resistant bacterial infections

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[8] https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2024/11/05/default-calendar/webinar-source-attribution-method-in-the-foodborne-diseases-estimates

[9] https://www.who.int/news-room/events/detail/2025/06/03/default-calendar/webinar-from-data-to-impact-four-imperatives-for-turning-information-into-action

[10] https://www.who.int/news/item/19-06-2019-new-multi-partner-trust-fund-launched-to-combat-antimicrobial-resistance-globally

[11] https://www.who.int/news/item/26-01-2023-the-quadripartite-organizations-established-the-technical-group-on-integrated-surveillance-on-antimicrobial-use-and-resistance

[12] https://www.qjsamr.org/technical-work/one-health-legislative-assessment-tool-on-amr

[13] https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/gcp/who-mia-list-2024-lv.pdf?sfvrsn=3320dd3d_2

[14] https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MHP-HPS-EML-2022.02

in the human health sector, as recognized in the WHA77.6 Resolution, focus on four key areas: prevention of infections, universal access to diagnosis and treatment, strategic information, science, and innovation, and effective governance and financing. These priorities aim to accelerate national and global responses to AMR by providing a framework for countries to implement a comprehensive, people-centred approach to health systems[15].

6.   Resources and Tools from FAO and WHO

New Codex E-Learning Courses[16]

A series of eLearning courses is available on the FAO e-Learning academy, in English, French and Spanish, aimed at developing sustainable national capacities to engage in and benefit from Codex work. Covering topics such as the functioning of national Codex programmes, engagement at regional and international levels, and the role of science and risk analysis in standard-setting, the courses support countries in building sustainable national Codex systems. A new course offering a deep dive into Risk Assessment in the framework of Codex is currently under development for release at the end of 2025.

FAO/WHO Global Individual Food consumption data Tool

The FAO/WHO Global Individual Food consumption data Tool (FAO/WHO GIFT)[17] is an open-access online platform, hosted by FAO and supported by WHO, that enables the dissemination of individual-level quantitative food consumption data, especially from low- and middle-income countries. This comprehensive database is a multipurpose tool that allows users to download available data for free in a format following a standardised data structure and codebook. To date, the platform contains data from 66 surveys.

The data from the FAO/WHO GIFT platform are automatically transferred into the FAO/WHO Chronic Individual Food Consumption Database - summary statistics (CIFOCOss) [18] to support food safety professionals as well as the FAO/WHO risk assessment process, e.g. JECFA and JMPR.

A regional workshop for Asia and the Pacific on Total Diet Studies was co-organised by WHO and the Korean ministry of Food and Drug Safety which took place following a hybrid modality in June 2025. The objective of these presentations and training activities was to present the possible use of quantitative dietary data for food safety and nutrition analysis; describe the risk assessment process and how quantitative dietary data supports dietary exposure assessment to chemical hazards and nutrient intake.

Codex Trust Fund (CTF2) repository

In 2024, CTF2 launched its project output repository which provides access to resource material and products developed with CTF2 support. Documents included in the repository have been officially shared by beneficiary countries of the CTF2 to serve as examples and inspiration to countries aiming to develop similar products to strengthen the components of their national Codex systems. The repository can be accessed through the CTF website[19].

FAO's JECFA Toolbox for Veterinary Drug Residues Risk Assessment

FAO recently developed the JECFA Toolbox for Veterinary Drug Residues Risk Assessment[20], that describes the process used by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) when assessing the risks of veterinary drug residues in animal-derived food products consumed by humans. The Toolbox is designed for use by potential JECFA experts to broaden the pool of experts available. It can also be used by national or regional regulatory agencies responsible for veterinary drug approval or food quality standards, the pharmaceutical industry, producers in animal agriculture or veterinary associations. The toolbox materials are available in English, French and Spanish, while the website contents are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The learning materials have been designed to be interactive, and the materials can be downloaded for offline use. The launch webinar[21] and its summary report[22] are posted on the FAO website.

FAO's GHP and HACCP Toolbox for Food Safety[23]

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[15] https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA77/A77_5-en.pdf

[16] https://elearning.fao.org/local/search/?src=eyJ0ZXN0byI6ImNvZGV4Iiwic2VyaWVzIjoiIiwicmVzZWFzZWRhdGUiOiIiLCJsaW5ndWEiOiJlbiIsImlzbmV3IjoiIiwiY2VydCI6IiIsIm1vYmlsZSI6IiJ9

[17] http://www.fao.org/gift-individual-food-consumption/en/

[18] https://apps.who.int/foscollab/Download/DownloadConso

[19] https://www.who.int/initiatives/codex-trust-fund/repository-of-project-outputs

[20] https://www.fao.org/jefca-toolbox-veterinary-drugs-assessment

[21] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4U792cGQR3A

[22] https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/8490f409-7add-4103-8792-57a489a61114

[23] https://www.fao.org/good-hygiene-practices-haccp-toolbox/en

This practical guidance on the application of the Codex General Principles of Food Hygiene is a critical tool in supporting a wide range of stakeholders (and in particular private sector) in implementing Good hygienic practices and HACCP. Collaborative activities with the FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, and FAO country offices in East Africa have resulted in the development of first drafts of guidance and training materials on fisheries and aquaculture and for SMEs in the dairy and meat value chains. This is used in training modules for SMEs in projects strengthening value chains. The full translation of all toolbox materials into French is expected to be completed by December 2025.

FAO "Explanatory note"

It aims at facilitating the implementation of the Codex Alimentarius Guidelines for Developing Harmonized Food Safety Legislation for the CCAFRICA region (CXG 98-2022) will be published by late 2025. This "Explanatory note" discusses a number of considerations pertaining to the various legal contexts of CCAFRICA countries when developing or updating food safety legislation. It will be available simultaneously in French and English to facilitate wide use.

New FAO food safety website

The FAO Food safety unit is currently finalizing its new website with improved access and mapping to all resources supporting the use of the risk analysis paradigm, supporting countries in the implementation of the Codex Working Principles for Risk Analysis for Food Safety for Application by Governments (CXG 62-2007). In addition, a new series of infographics providing guidance on food safety in natural disasters will be made available. A new online training resource on Risk categorization to support risk-based inspection planning and reporting, with a digital toolkit, will also be available on this new website by end 2025.

Modern indoor farming[24]

The 2025 FAO publication Modern indoor farming and food safety provides the first global review of hazards, controls and regulatory considerations in vertical farming and controlled environment agriculture. The document clarifies that while indoor systems may address some of the challenges of the traditional open-air farming, critical attention is needed on seeds, water and substrates for the overall food safety management.

WHO Food Systems Community of Practice (COP)[25]

The WHO Food Systems Community of Practice (COP) is a peer-to-peer online forum of global stakeholders dedicated to improving food safety and healthier food environments that anyone can join. The COP offers thematic groups on food safety, trans fat elimination, food fortification, sodium reduction, nutrition labelling, harmful marketing, and fiscal policies. Its goal is to expand learning potential, share diverse experiences and knowledge, broaden perspectives, and stimulate individual and collective learning. This active community serves to streamline and expand quality technical information over time.

Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) / Food[26]

GEMS/Food offers a database of food contamination data provided by national agencies. The database offers about 9 million data points on the occurrence of chemicals in foods. Either through regular ad-hoc provision of data, or through the response to Codex calls for data, Member States and International Organizations may provide data which may serve two main purposes: the assessment of the distribution of contamination data to provide Codex with insights as to the international food standard setting process, and dietary exposure assessment, which contributes to risk assessment. The GEMS/Food programme is also active in a network of Collaborating Centres and national institutions promoting sound data collection throughout the world.

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[24] https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/3934c285-1ef2-4da3-8993-c6211576b9c7
[25] https://www.whofoodsystems.org/
[26] https://www.who.int/teams/nutrition-and-food-safety/databases/global-environment-monitoring-system-food-contamination